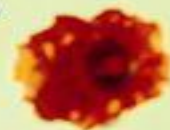


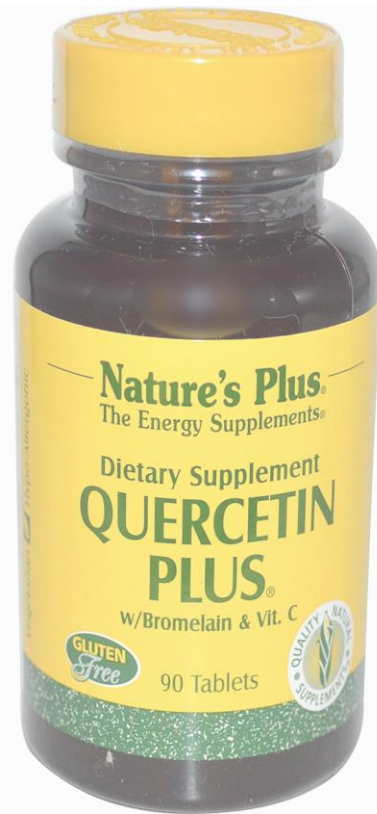
In The Name Of
GOD



The benefits of quercetin and features

By : Sahar khojasteh pour

Supervisor: Dr. Gheibi



CONTENTS

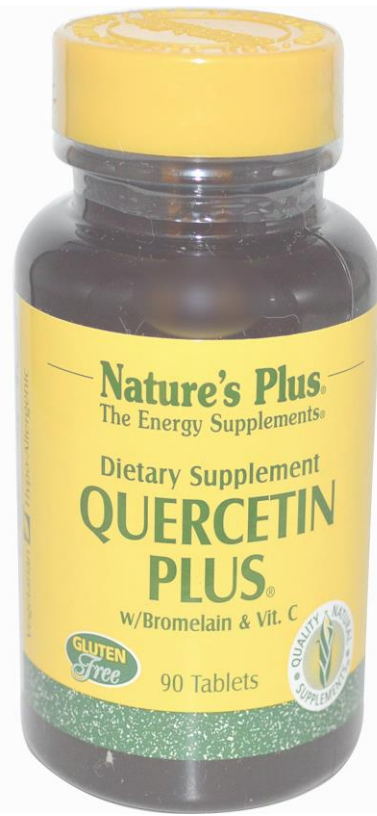
❖ Flavonoids

❖ Quercetin

❖ literature review

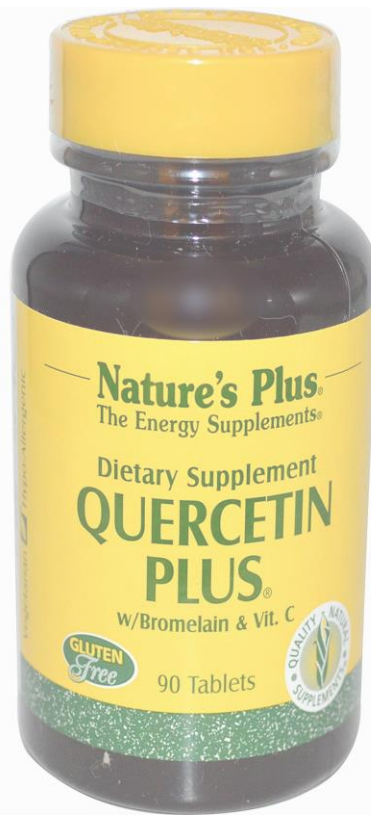
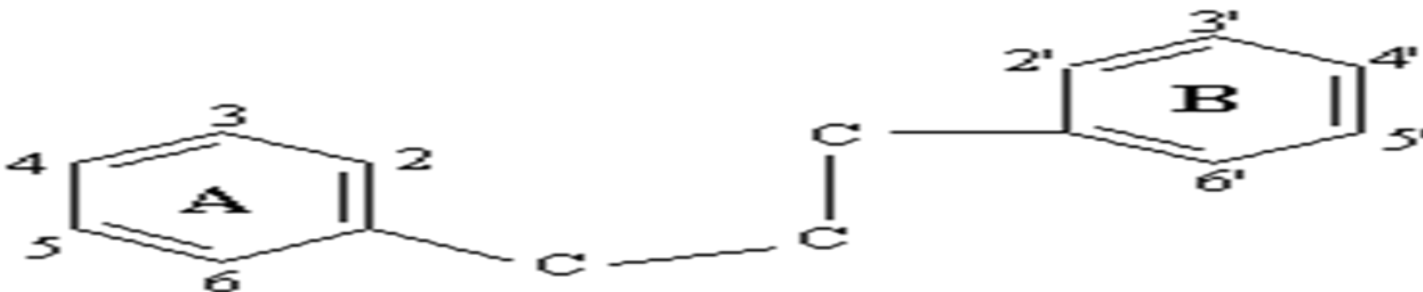
❖ Results

❖ References



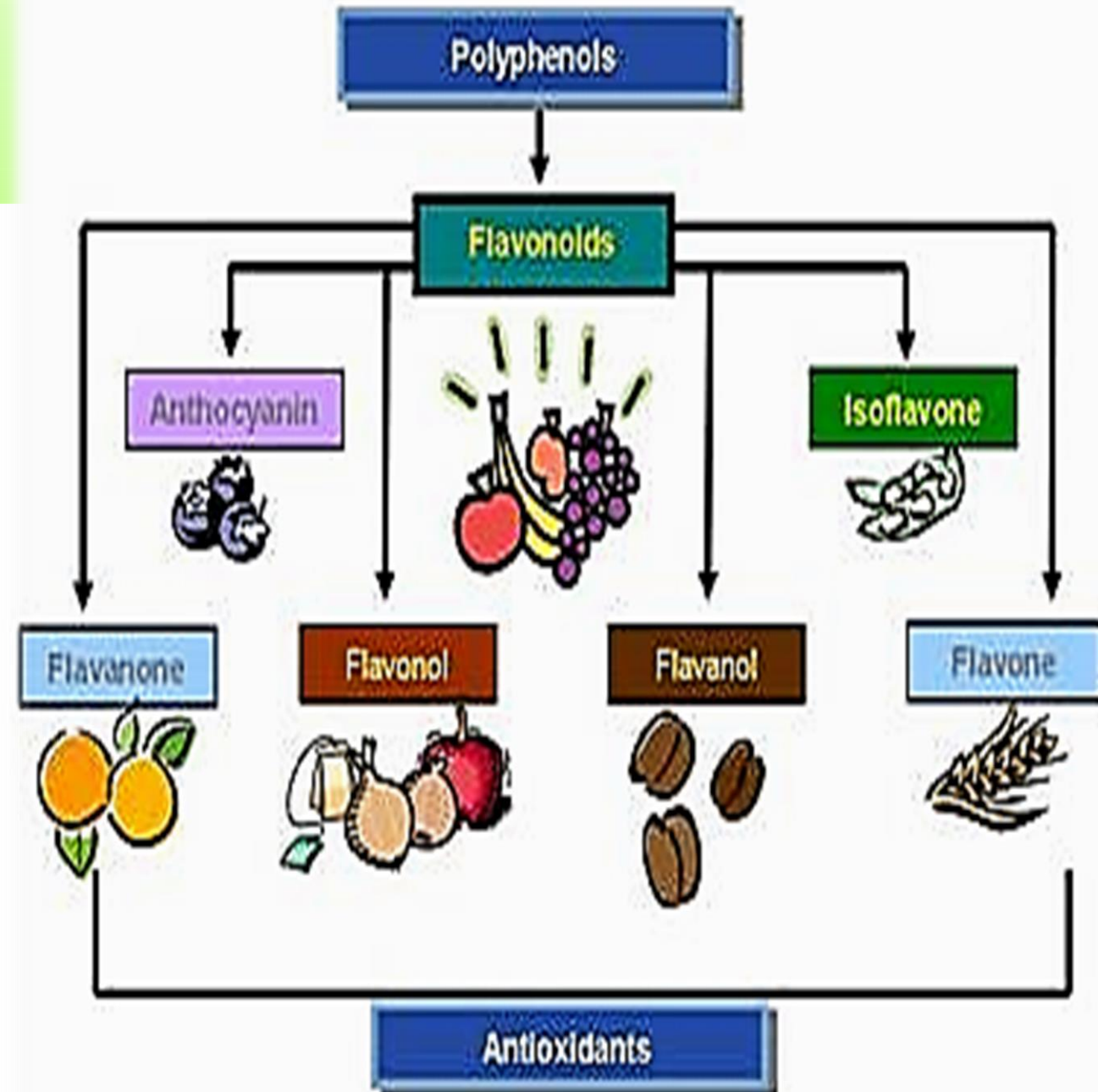
FLAVONOIDS

- The flavonoids are polyphenolic compounds possessing 15 carbon atoms; (1)
- two benzene rings joined by a linear three carbon chain having the carbon skeleton C6 - C3 - C6 (1)
- they are the plant pigments and they are having polar nature and is soluble in methanol and water. (2)



FLAVONOIDS

➤ Polyphenolic compounds that are ubiquitous in nature (3)



Flavonoids

```
graph TD; A([Flavonoids]) --> B[Delays or Prevents the onset of diseases Caused by FREE Radicals]; A --> C[Best Anti-oxidant]; A --> D[Anti-inflammatory Activity]; A --> E[Improvement of Endothelial Functions]; A --> F[Blood Pressure Reduction due to its Vasodilatory Effect]; A --> G[Reduced Risk of Cardiovascular diseases]; A --> H[Anti-viral / Anti-bacterial]; A --> I[Inhibits Platelet Aggregation]; A --> J[Inhibits LDL oxidation by FREE Radicals];
```

Delays or Prevents the onset of diseases Caused by FREE Radicals

Inhibits LDL oxidation by FREE Radicals

Best Anti-oxidant

Inhibits Platelet Aggregation

Anti-inflammatory Activity

Anti-viral / Anti-bacterial

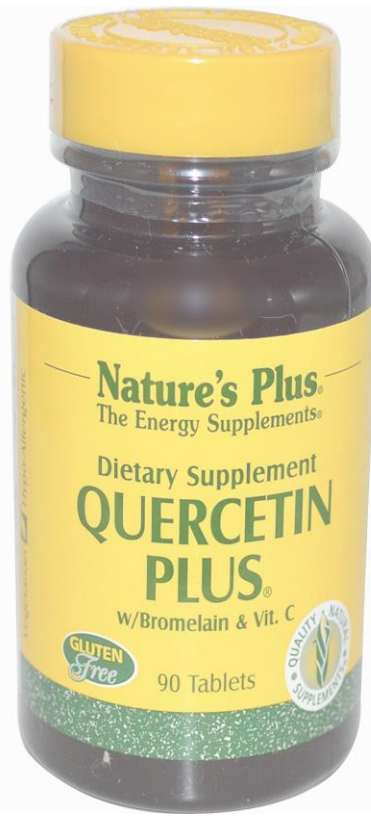
Improvement of Endothelial Functions

Reduced Risk of Cardiovascular diseases

Blood Pressure Reduction due to its Vasodilatory Effect

FLAVONOIDS

- Phenolics have been attributed with positive pharmacological properties. (4)
- having **antimutagenic** and **anticancerogenic** effects as well as being antioxidants. (5)

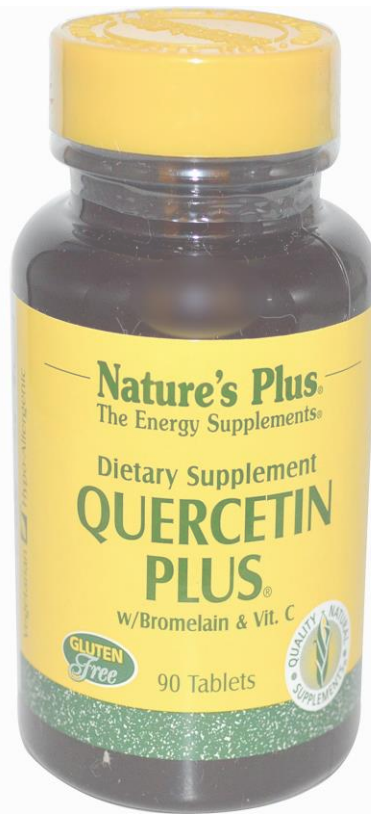


FLAVONOIDS

❖ *Bioavailability Problems (6)*

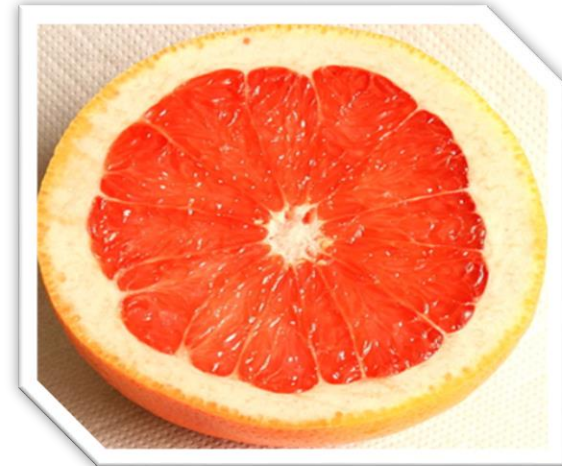
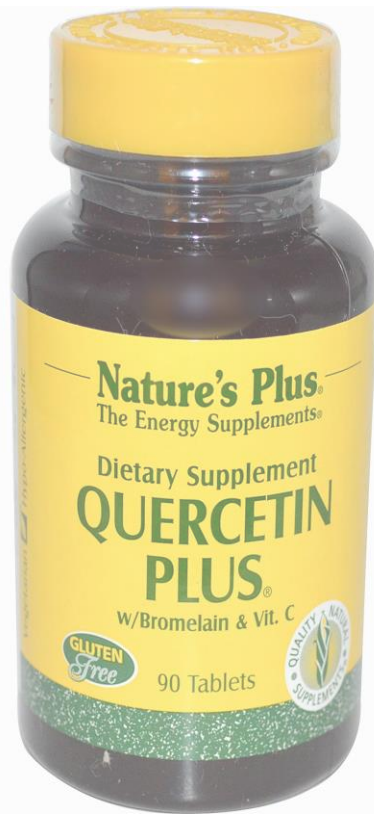
✓ **Poor absorption of flavonoids!!!**

- ✓ 1- Bacterial degradation of the phenol moiety of the molecule and a complex formation.
- ✓ 2- Flavonoid molecules have poor miscibility with lipids, which limited their ability to pass across the lipid-rich outer membranes of the small intestine.



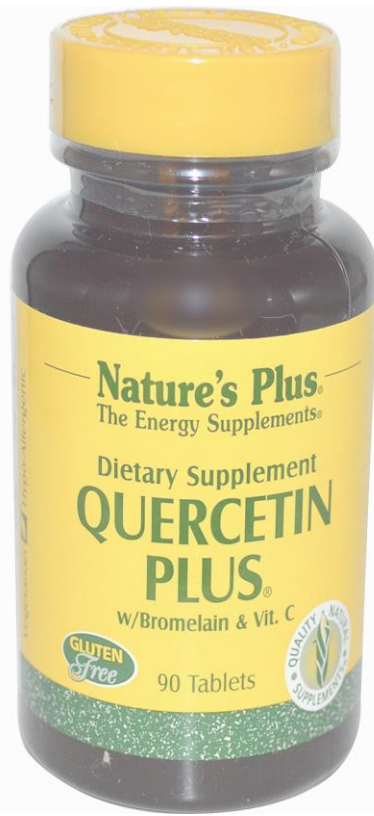
FLAVONOIDS

- constitute one of the most characteristic classes of compounds in higher plants. (7)
- Many flavonoids are easily recognised as flower pigments in most angiosperm families (**flowering plants**). (7)



FLAVONOIDS

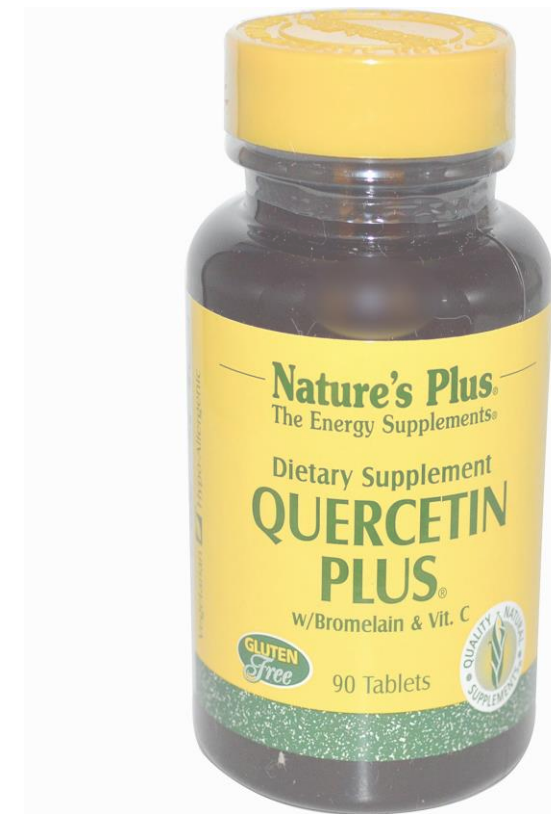
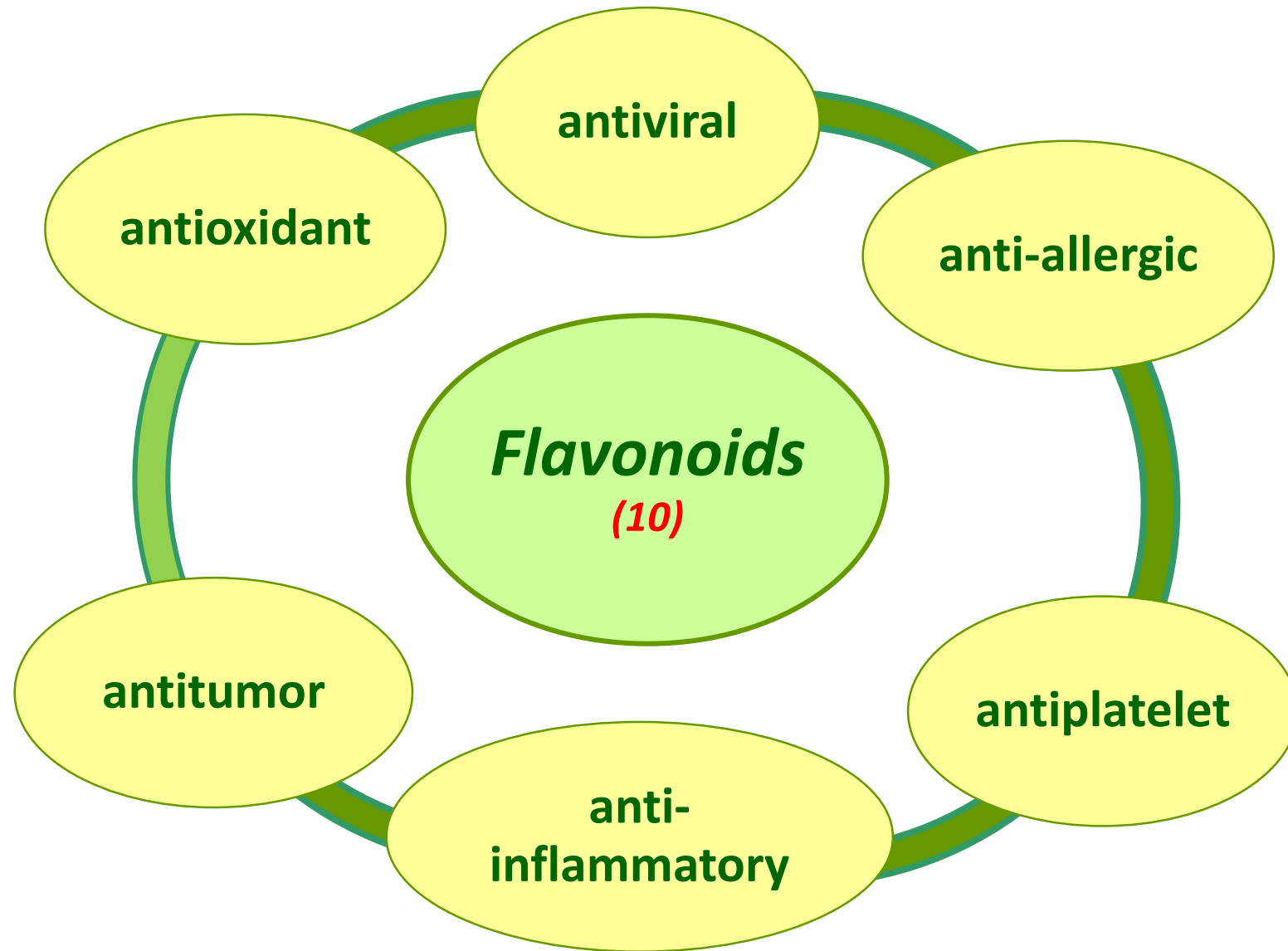
- However, their occurrence is not restricted to flowers but include all parts of the plant.
- They are secondary metabolite and effective in CNS disorders. (8)



FLAVONOIDS

- Some flavonoids in hops and beer have been found to have better antioxidant effects than tea or red wine.
- most flavonoids are found in fruits, vegetables, teas, and other drinks. (9)





QUERCETIN

- **Boilological Sources** : **Quercetin** occurs in the bark of *Quercus tinctoria* belonging to family Hippocastanaceae. (11)
- **Quercetin** is a bioflavonoid (or flavonoid), which is a type pigment found in almost all herbs, fruits, and vegetables. (12)



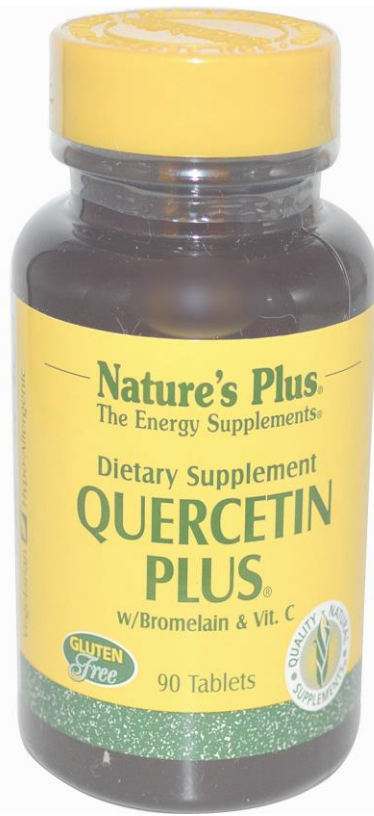
QUERCETIN

- Used for treating conditions of the heart and blood vessels, **including**



Atherosclerosis (13)
high cholesterol (14)
heart disease (15)
circulation problems. (16)

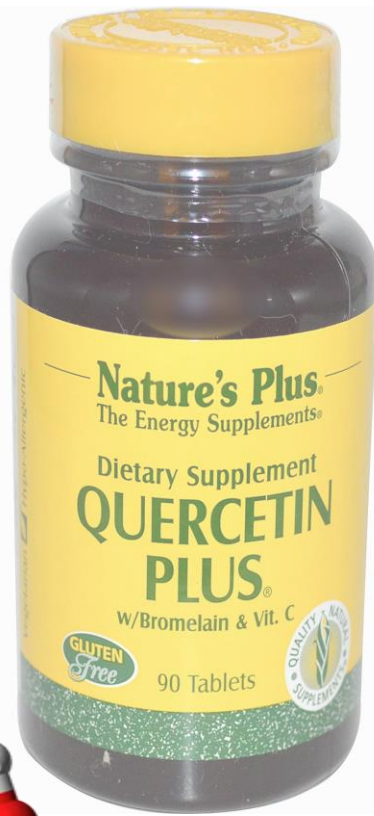
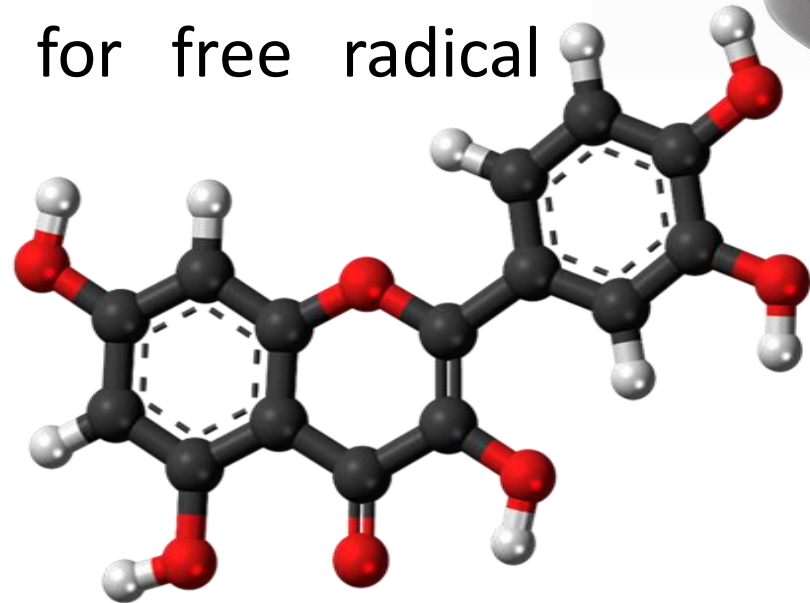
- **Sources:** onions, apples, green and black teas and fruit skins
- Baking onions increases amount of quercetin.
- Boiling decreases amount of quercetin (17)



QUERCETIN

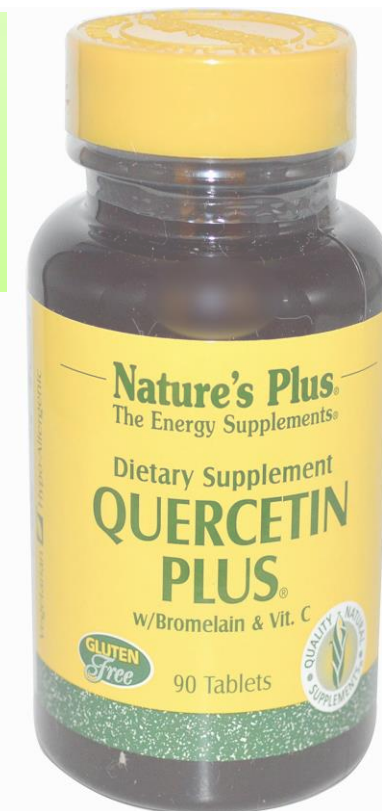
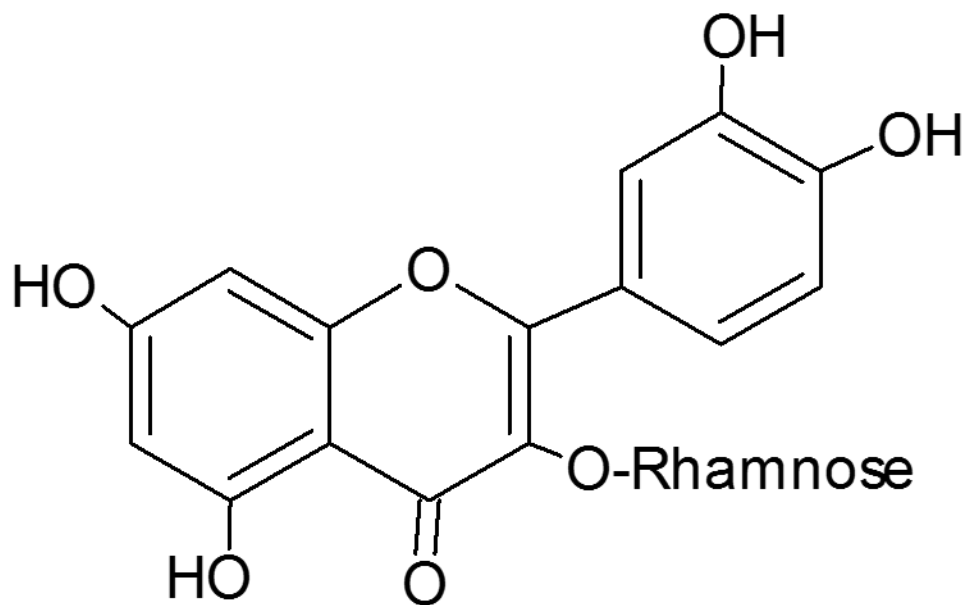
➤ the most abundant dietary flavonol, is a potent antioxidant.
(18)

➤ it has all the right structural features for free radical scavenging activity. (19)



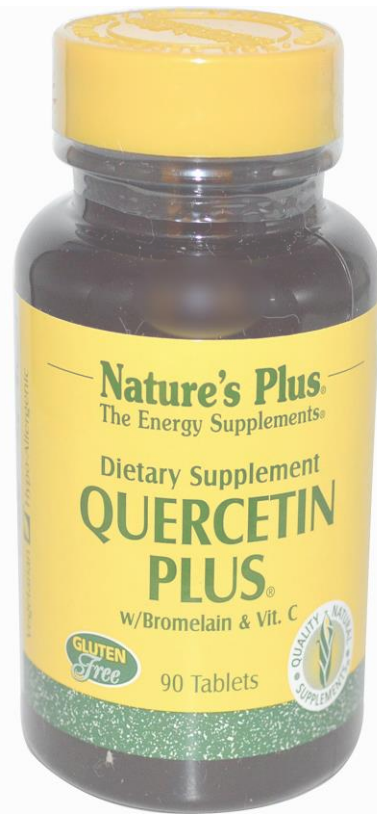
QUERCETIN

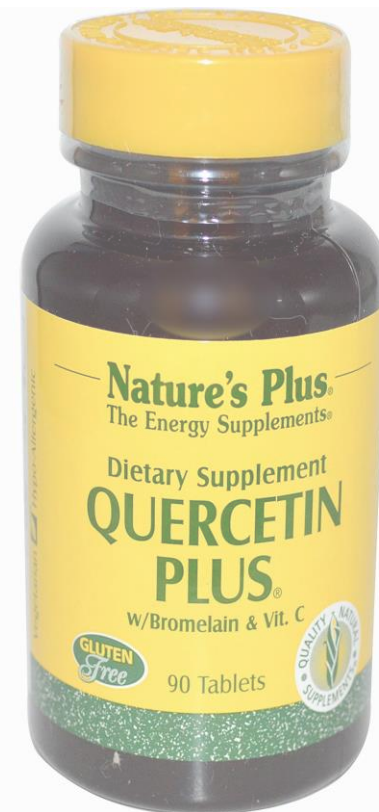
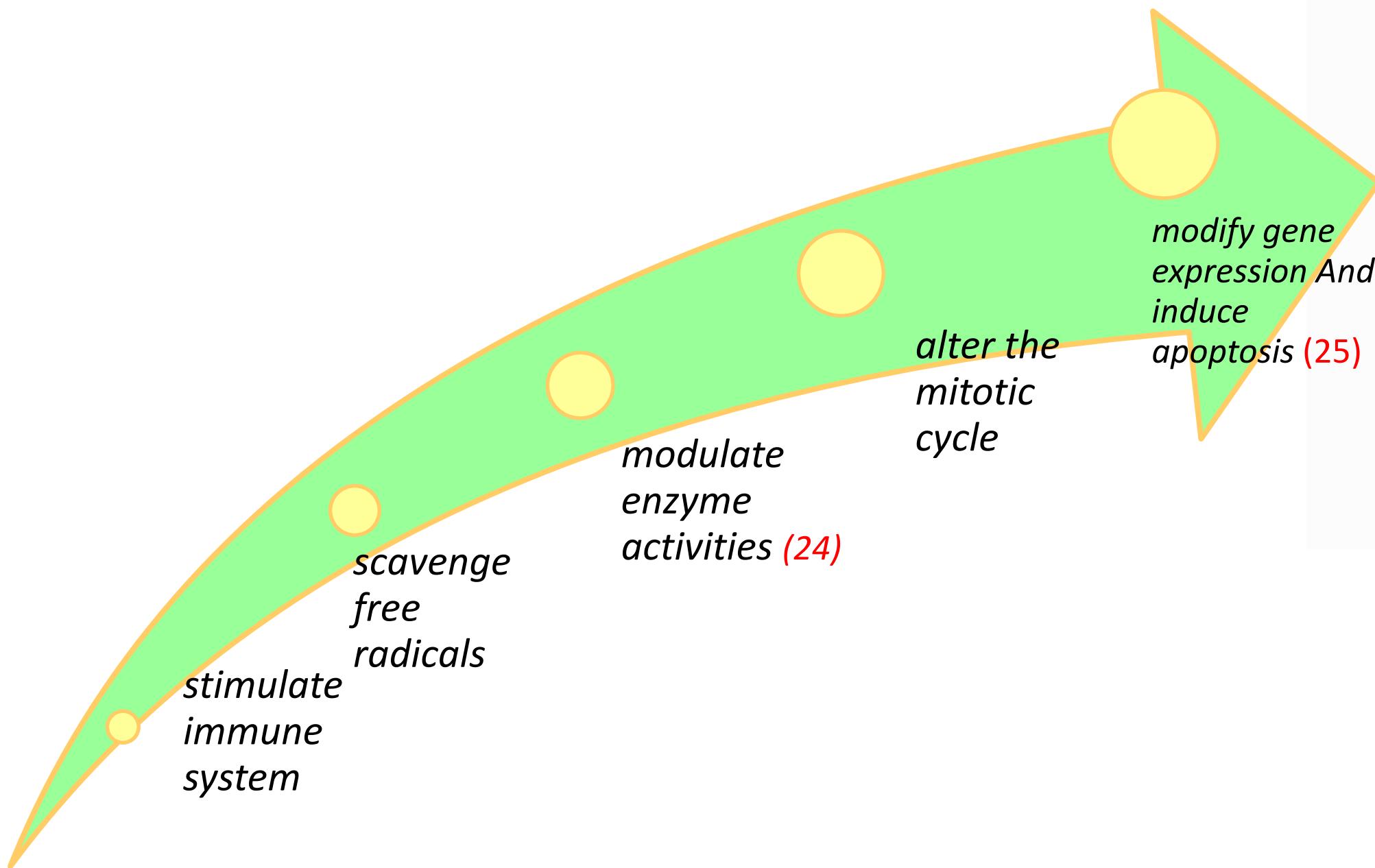
- Quercetin (3,3',4',5,7-pentahydroxyflavone). (20)
- This compound can be considered as a good candidate for anticancer therapy. (21)



QUERCETIN

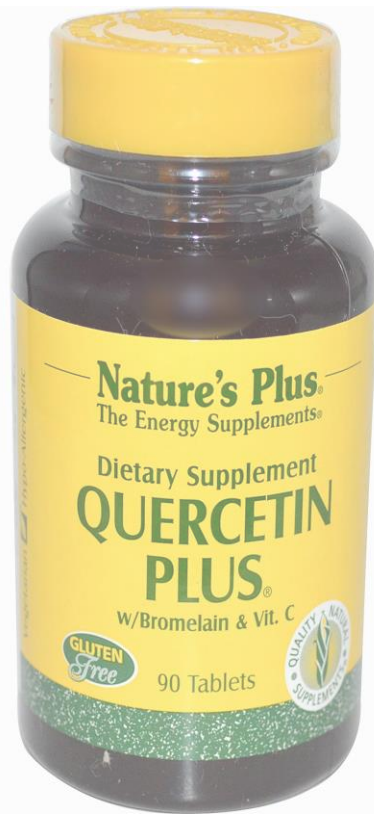
- Behaving as antioxidant and/or prooxidant as well as modulating different intracellular signalling cascades may all play a certain role. (22)
- It has been suggested that these prooxidant capacities of quercetin could contribute to cancer chemotherapy and the inhibition of tumor growth. (23)





LITERATURE REVIEW

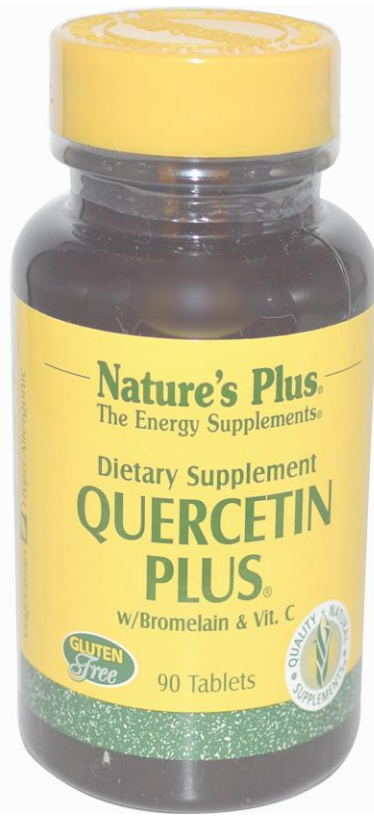
- Chan C-Y et al IN 2016: **Quercetin** treatment with 10 μ M (half concentration of IC50) suppressed cell migration and invasion in EGFR-overexpressing HSC-3 and FaDu HNSCC cells. (26)
- Srivastava S et al IN 2016: **Quercetin** treatment in mice leads to lower tumor load, increased survival and minimal side effects. (27)



LITERATURE REVIEW

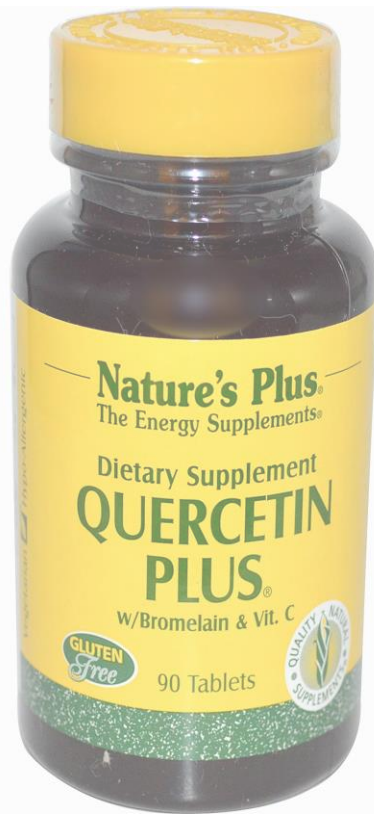
➤ Ranganathan S et al IN 2015: investigated the anti-proliferative effect of **quercetin** in two breast cancer cell lines(MCF-7andMDA-MB-231). (28)

➤ Srinivasan A et al IN 2015: IC50 value ($37\mu\text{M}$) of **quercetin** showed significant cytotoxicity in MCF-7cells, which was not observed in MDA-MB-231cells even at $100\mu\text{M}$ of **quercetin** treatment. (29)



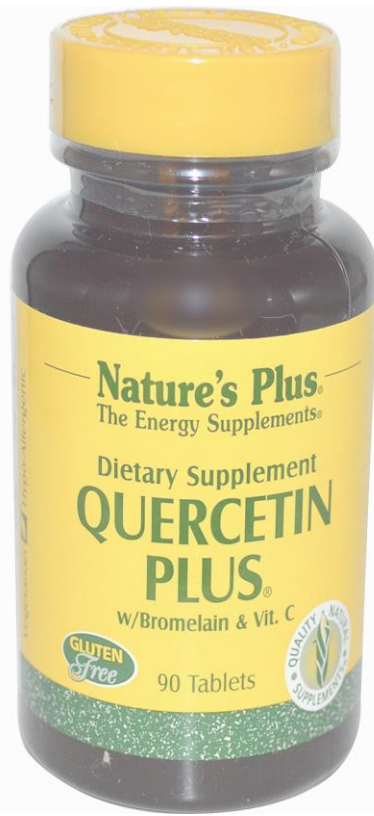
LITERATURE REVIEW

➤ IN 2013, 2012: **Quercetin** inhibits OSCC cell proliferation in a dose-dependent manner, Three doses (25,50 and 75 μ m) were chosen as test concentrations for the remainder of the experiments. (30,31)



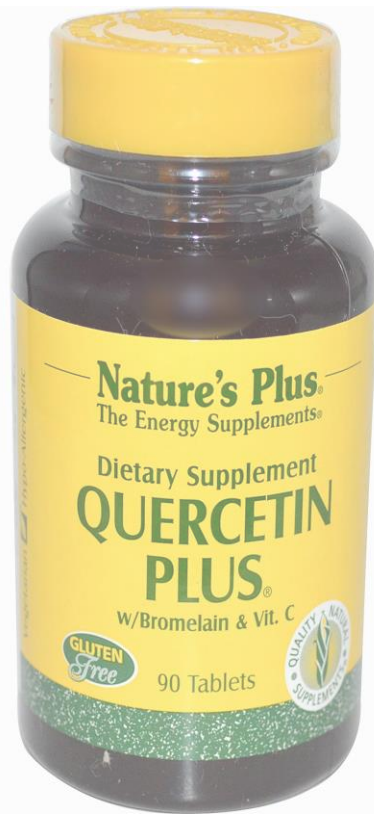
LITERATURE REVIEW

- **Giri S et al IN 2011:** Total **quercetin** derived from the diet is present in plasma at the nanomolar range (<100 nM).
- but can be increased to micromolar concentrations after supplementation.
- For example, 28 days of supplementation with 1 g/day of **quercetin** increased plasma concentrations to 1.5 μM . (32)



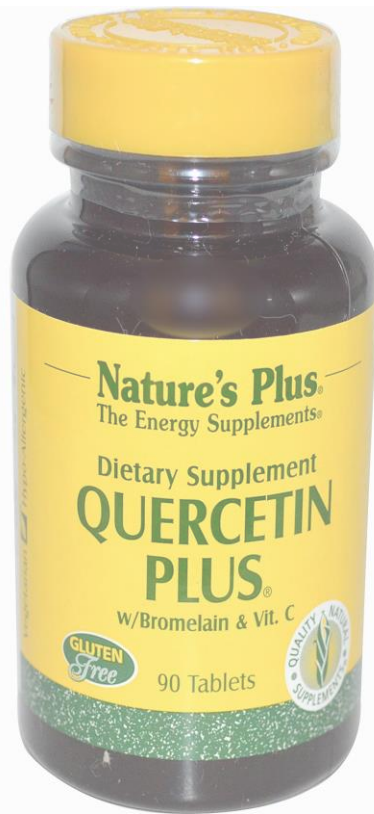
LITERATURE REVIEW

- **Quercetin** degraded the nuclear b-catenin and led to the inactivation of b-catenin downstream signaling. (32)
- Kawahara T et al in 2009: **Quercetin** Suppress the Growth of Leukemia and Lymphoma Cells.
- Cells were cultured in methylcellulose with 50 μ M **quercetin**.
- **quercetin** colonization in cell lines HL-60 3% and Daudi cell lines was 0 %. (33)



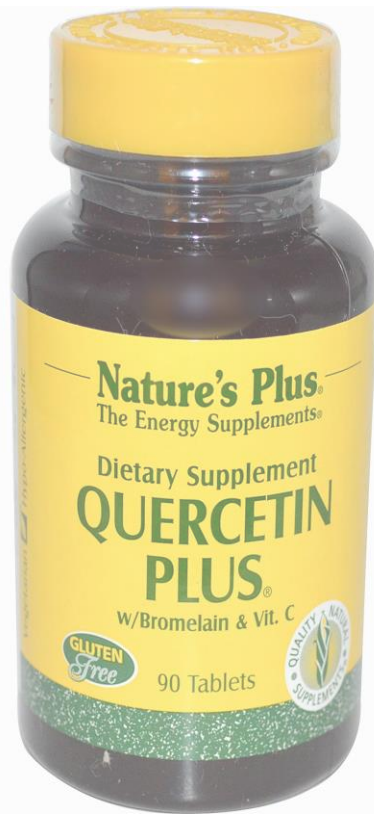
LITERATURE REVIEW

- In this study, concentrations of 25, 50 and 100 mg per kg of **quercetin** that injected via intra peritoneally into mice, and observed that increasing drug concentration can reduce the growth and proliferation. (33)
- **Goya L et al IN 2006: Quercetin** Induces Apoptosis via Caspase Activation, Regulation of Bcl-2, and Inhibition of PI-3-Kinase/Akt and ERK Pathways in a Human Hepatoma Cell Line (HepG2). (34)



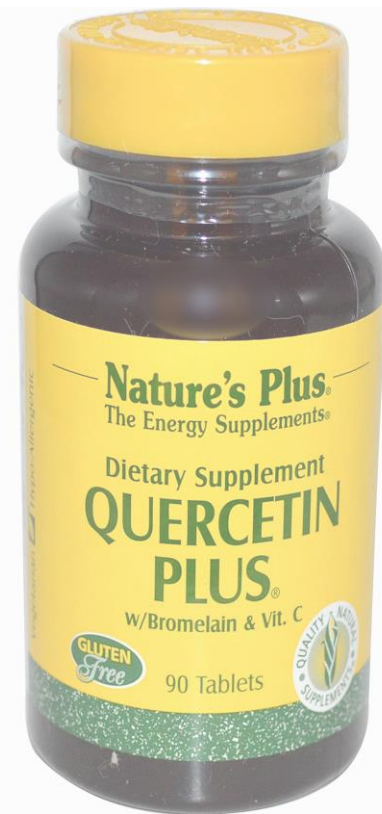
LITERATURE REVIEW

- Incubation with **quercetin** for 18 h displayed a dramatic cell mortality (68% with the highest concentration, 100 mmol/L, P , 0.05) with an estimated 50% of cell death (IC50) value of 87 mmol/L. (34)
- **Walle T et al IN 2005:** this study examined Antiproliferative effects of **quercetin** in SCC-9 cells,
- Observed that the growth of SCC-9 cells at a concentration of 100 µmol per liter quercetin more decrease with compared to concentrations of 10 µm per liter . (35)



LITERATURE REVIEW

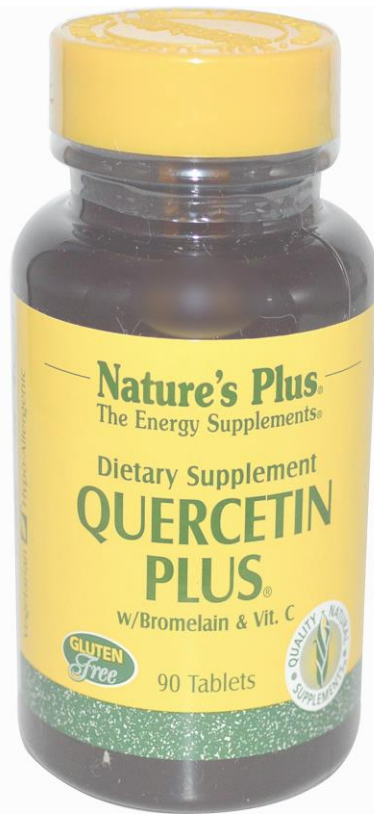
- Elattar TM et al IN 1999: **Quercetin** exhibited a biphasic effect, stimulation at 1.0 and 10 μmol and minimal inhibition at 100 μmol in cell growth and DNA synthesis. (36)
- Combining 50 μmol of resveratrol with 10, 25 and 50 μmol of **quercetin** resulted in gradual and significant increase in the inhibitory effect of the two compounds. (36)



RESULTS

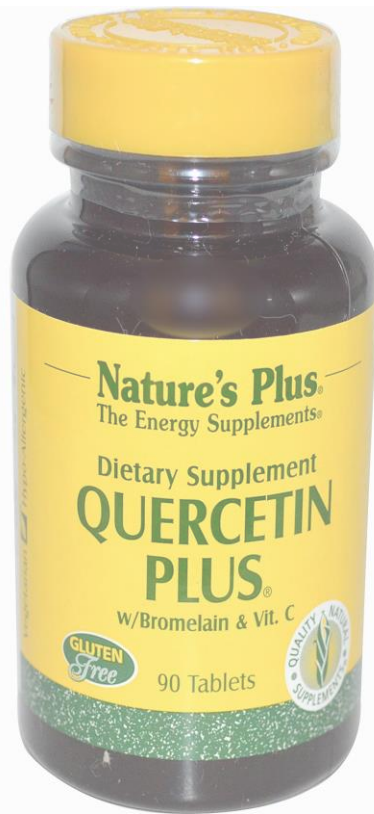
❖ **Flavonoids** are widely distributed among various plants and in foodstuffs; consequently, they constitute an unavoidable component of the diet.

❖ Flavonoids like **quercetin** have potential as starting material in drug development pro- grammes.



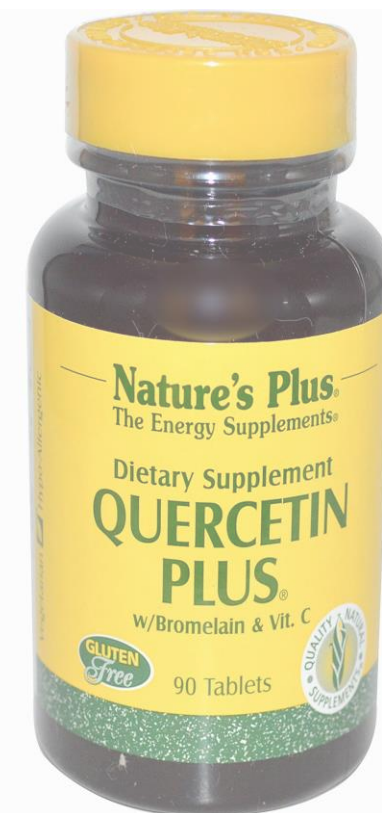
RESULTS

- ❖ the development of experimental *anticancer* flavonoid derivatives.
- ❖ A similar approach could result in the development of effective *antiplatelet, antiviral and anti-inflammatory* agents.

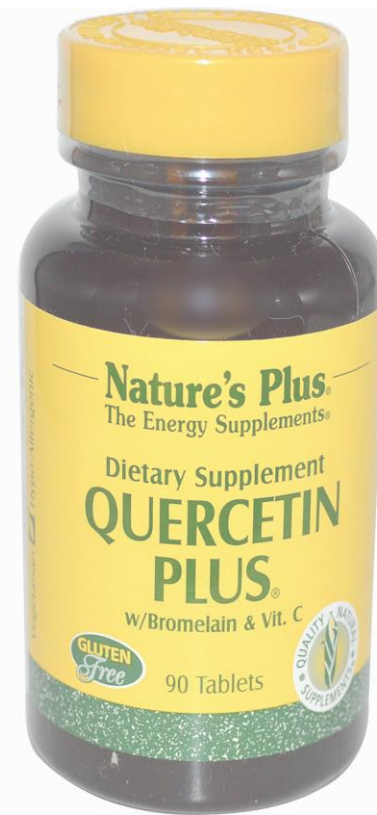


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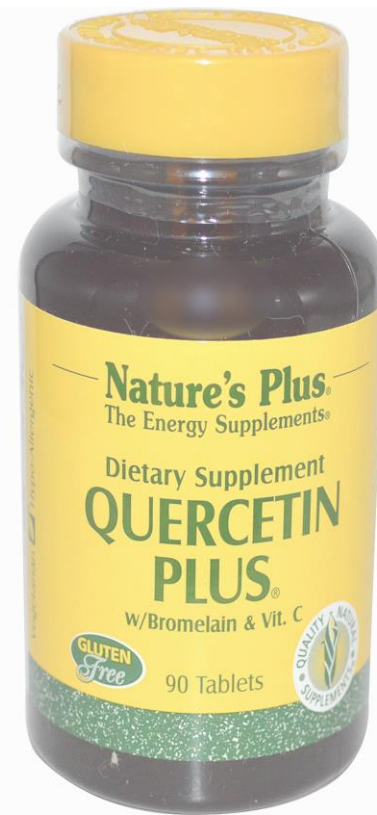
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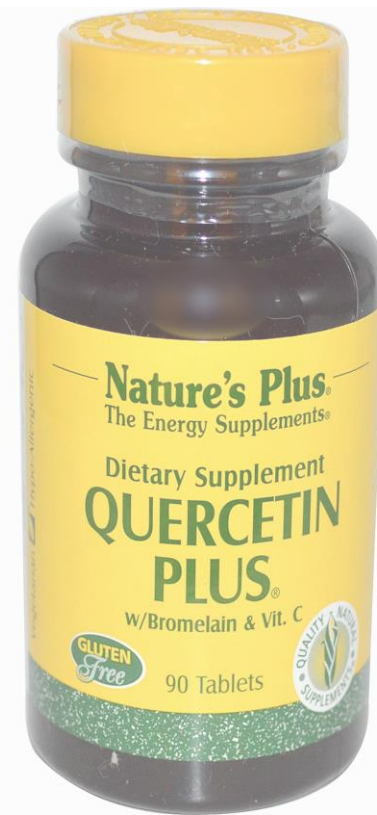
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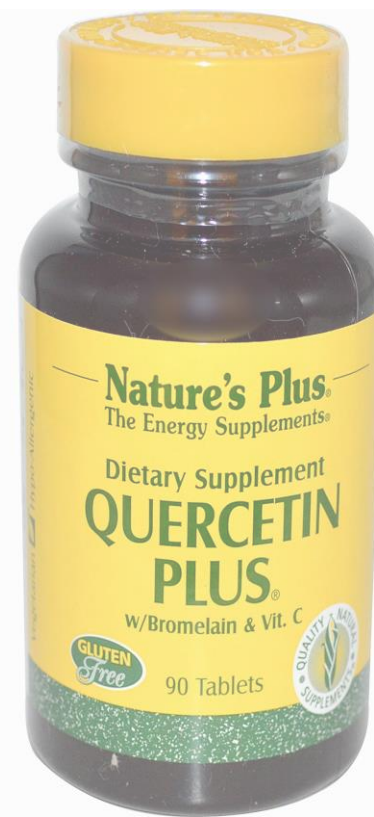
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